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which cannot be too deeply impressed on the ministry, especially since the spirit of worldliness has not only alarmingly pervaded the church, but also the ranks of the ministry itself.

The two addresses on the work of Christian women are in the same vein. They inveigh against mere mechanical and perfunctory ministrations. Such work is usually quite barren of spiritual results, either in the workers or in others. The author's purpose is to lead Christian women to do their work out of love to Christ and to those for whom Christ died. Such labor cheerfully performed, in forgetfulness of self, simply for others, will richly bless both the worker and those to whom she ministers.

Here and there we find such phrases as "holy baptism," "the grace of orders," and "sacramental grace." The New Testament mentions baptism, but not "holy" baptism; the grace of God, but neither the grace of orders nor sacramental grace.

GALUSHA ANDERSON.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE GOSPELS OF THE CHURCH YEAR, on the Basis of Nebe. By PROFESSOR EDMUND JACOB WOLF, D.D. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publication Society, 1900. Pp. 914. \$4.50.

THE author of this book, in preparation for his life-work, studied both in this country and in Germany; and for more than a quarter of a century has been professor of New Testament exegesis and church history in the Gettysburg Theological Seminary. He has given us commentaries on the pastoral epistles and the epistle to the Hebrews. By his early study, followed by years of scholarly work, he was thoroughly fitted to write this book. It contains the exposition of fifty-nine passages of Scripture, which make up the Christian year. These passages, all found in the gospels, set forth Christ in his advent, nativity, ministry, death, resurrection, second coming, and final judgment of the race.

The author lays no claim to originality. "The true rendering is to be sought, and not a new one." His exposition of these passages is based upon Nebe's *Evangelische Perikopen*. While he takes from this great, scientific work what he approves, he also appeals to many scholarly modern exegetes, and presents his own independent views.

These expositions were first delivered to theological classes, and awakened much enthusiasm. The aim of the author was to give

to these candidates for the ministry a thorough exegetical knowledge of the passages which as pastors they would be called upon to expound in popular discourses. He taught the exegesis of these Scriptures that the young men in his classes might be able to preach effectively the pure word of God—that directly out of the gospels they might give to their congregations a “systematic and comprehensive presentation of the economy of grace.”

Following each exposition are several homiletical outlines, presenting different ways in which the thought of the passage may be wrought into popular sermons. This strikes us as the weakest part of the book. Even if the outlines were quite perfect, the use of them would be a positive injury to the preacher, making him dependent rather than independent. Strong men always spurn crutches.

At the close of the volume there is a brief, but helpful, index.

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THE CHRISTIAN AND CIVIC ECONOMY OF LARGE TOWNS. By THOMAS CHALMERS. Abridged and with an Introduction by Charles R. Henderson, Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1900. Pp. ix + 350. \$1.25.

REPRODUCING in all essential particulars the treatise of Chalmers, this book pays a fitting tribute to the eminent Scotch divine who was in a manner a pioneer in sociological study. An ample introduction by the editor adds much to the worth of the volume, as giving the reader ready means of placing the views advocated three quarters of a century ago in juxtaposition with recent facts and theories. Points for criticism are found in Chalmers' neglect to notice important modifying considerations in connection with the Malthusian doctrine of population; in his scanty sympathy with trades unions and humble estimate of their vocation; in the narrow scope which he conceded to governmental agency in ameliorating the conditions of labor; and in his advocacy of exclusive dependence upon local and voluntary effort in rendering necessary help to the poor. On the other hand, he deserves credit for calling attention to the efficacy of minute supervision of limited necessitous districts; for emphasizing the immense advantage of a scheme which utilizes personal direction and encouragement to teach and to inspire men to help themselves, in place of leaving them sluggishly to depend upon alms; for inculcating